

3. Not bulky; slight; not strong.
Love in these labyrinths his slaves detains,
And mighty hearts are held in slender chains. *Pope.*
4. Small; inconsiderable; weak.
Yet they, who claim the general assent of the whole world
unto that which they teach, and do not fear to give very
hard and heavy sentence upon as many as refuse to embrace
the same, must have special regard, that their first founda-
tions and grounds be more than slender probabilities. *Hooker.*
Where joy most revels, grief doth most lament;
Grief joys, joy grieves, on slender accident. *Shakespeare.*
Positively to define that season, there is no slender difficul-
ty. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
It is a very slender comfort that relies upon this nice distin-
ction, between things being troublesome, and being evils;
when all the evil of affliction lies in the trouble it creates to
us. *Tillotson.*
5. Sparing; less than enough: as, a slender estate and slender
parts.
At my lodging,
The worst is this, that at so slender warning,
You're like to have a thin and slender pittance. *Shaks.*
In obstructions inflammatory, the aliment ought to be cool,
slender, thin, diluting. *Arbuthnot.*
6. Not amply supplied.
The good Officious often deign'd
To grace my slender table with his presence. *Philips.*
SLENDERLY, *adv.* [from *slender*.]
1. Without bulk.
2. Slightly; meanly.
If the debt be not just, we know not what may be deemed
just, neither is it a sum to be *slenderly* regarded. *Hayward.*
If I have done well, it is that which I desired; but it *slen-*
derly and meanly, it is that which I could attain to. *2 Mac.*
- SLENDERNESS*, *n. f.* [from *slender*.]
1. Thinness; smallness of circumference.
Small whistles give a sound because of their extreme *slen-*
derness, whereby the air is more pent than in a wider pipe.
Bacon's Natural History.
Their colours arise from the thinness of the transparent
parts of the feathers; that is from the *slenderness* of the very
fine hairs or capillamenta, which grow out of the sides of the
grosser lateral branches or fibres of those feathers. *Newton.*
2. Want of bulk or strength.
It is preceded by a spitting of blood, occasioned by its
acrimony, and too great a projectile motion, with *slenderness*
and weakness of the vessels. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*
3. Slightness; weakness; inconsiderableness.
The *slenderness* of your reasons against the book, together
with the inconveniences that must of necessity follow, have
procured a great credit unto it. *Whitegate.*
4. Want of plenty.
SLEPT, *The preterite of sleep.*
Silence! coeval with eternity,
Thou wert ere nature first began to be,
'Twas one vast nothing all, and all *slapt* fast in thee. *Pope.*
- SLEW*, *The preterite of slay.*
He slew Hamet, a great commander among the Numidians,
and chafed Benchedas and Amida, two of their greatest prin-
ces, out of the country. *Kneller's History of the Turks.*
- TO SLEW*, *v. n.* [See to *SLEAVE*.] To part or twist into
threads.
Why art thou then exasperate, thou immaterial skein of
sle'd silk? *Shakespeare.*
- TO SLICE*, *v. n.* [Saxon; from the verb.]
1. To cut into flat pieces.
Their cooks make no more ado, but *slicing* it into little
goblets, prick it on a prong of iron, and hang it in a fur-
nace. *Sandy's Journey.*
The residue were on foot, well furnished with jack and
skull, pikes and *slicing* swords, broad, thin, and of an excel-
lent temper. *Hayward.*
2. To cut into parts.
Nature lost one by thee, and therefore must
slice one in two to keep her number just. *Cleveland.*
3. To cut off.
When hungry thou food'st flaring, like an oaf,
I *slic'd* the luncheon from the barley loaf. *Gay.*
4. To cut; to divide.
Ambitious princes and tyrants *slice* the earth among them.
Burnet's Theory of the Earth.
- SLICE*, *n. f.* [Saxon; from the verb.]
1. A broad piece cut off.
Hacking of trees in their bark, both downright and across.
so as you may make them rather in *slices* than in continued
hacks, doth great good to trees. *Bacon.*
You need not wipe your knife to cut bread; because in
cutting a *slice* or two it will wipe itself.
He from out the chimney took,
A *slice* of bacon off the hook,
And freely, from the fattest side,
Cut out large *slices* to be fry'd. *Swift.*

2. A broad piece.
Then clap four *slices* of plaster on't,
That lac'd with bits of ruffick, makes a front. *Pope.*
3. A broad head fixed in a handle; a peel; a spatula.
The pelican hath a beak broad and flat, much like the *slice*
of apothecaries, with which they spread plasters. *Hokevill.*
When burning with the iron in it, with the *slices*, clap
the coals upon the outside close together, to keep the heat in. *Max.*
- SLICK*, *adv.* [Slick, Dutch. See *SLEEK*.]
Glass attracts but weakly; some *slick* stones, and thick glas-
ses indifferently. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
- SLID*, *The preterite of slide.*
At first the silent venom *slid* with ease,
And seiz'd her cooler senses by degrees. *Dryden's Æneid.*
- SLID'DEN*, *The participle passive of slide.*
Why is this people *slid'den* back, by a perpetual backslid-
ing? *Jer. viii. 5.*
- TO SLID'DER*, *v. n.* [*slidderen*, Dutch.] To slide with inter-
ruption.
Go thou from me to fate,
Now die: with that he dragg'd the trembling fire,
Slid'd ring through clotted blood. *Dryden.*
- TO SLIDE*, *v. n.* *slid*, preterite; *slidden*, participle pass. [Saxon,
slitene, sliding; Saxon; *sliden*, Dutch; *sliden*, Welsh.]
1. To pass along smoothly; to slip; to glide.
Sounds do not only *slide* upon the surface of a smooth body,
but communicate with the spirits in the pores of the body.
Bacon's Natural History.
2. To move without contact of the foot.
Oh Ladon, happy Ladon, rather *slide* than run by her,
left thou shouldst make her legs slip from her. *Stacy.*
3. To pass along by silent and unobserved progression.
Thou shalt
Hate all, shew charity to none;
But let the famish'd *slide* from the bone,
Ere thou relieve the beggar. *Shakespeare.*
4. To pass unnoticed.
In the prince's I could find no apprehension of what I
said or did, but with a calm carelessness, letting every thing
slide jollily, as we do by their speeches, who neither in mat-
ter nor person do any way belong unto us. *Sidney.*
5. To pass along by silent and unobserved progression.
Thou shalt
Hate all, shew charity to none;
But let the famish'd *slide* from the bone,
Ere thou relieve the beggar. *Shakespeare.*
6. To pass without difficulty or obstruction.
Such of them should be retained as *slide* easily of themselves
into English compounds, without violence to the ear. *Pope.*
7. To pass without difficulty or obstruction.
Begin with sense, of every art the soul,
Parts answering parts shall *slide* into a whole;
Nature shall join you, time shall make it grow
of feet. *Pope.*
8. To move upon the ice by a single impulse, without change
of feet.
The gallants dancing by the river side,
They bathe in summer, and in winter *slide*. *Waller.*
9. To fall by error.
The discovering and reprehension of these colours cannot
be done but out of a very universal knowledge of things,
which so cleareth man's judgment, as it is the less apt to
slide into any error. *Bacon.*
10. To be not firm.
Ye fair!
Be greatly cautious of your *sliding* hearts. *Thomson.*
11. To pass with a free and gentle course or flow.
TO SLIDE, *v. a.* To put imperceptibly.
Little tricks of sophistry by *sliding* in, or leaving out such
words as entirely change the question, should be abandoned
by all fair disputants. *Waller.*
- SLIDE*, *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. Smooth and easy passage.
We have some *slides* or relishes of the voice or strings, con-
tinued without notes, from one to another, rising or falling,
which are delightful. *Bacon's Natural History.*

- Kings that have able men of their nobility shall find ease
in employing them, and a better *slide* into their business, for
people naturally bend to them. *Bacon.*
2. Flow; even course.
There be, whose fortunes are like Homer's verses, that have
a *slide* and easiness, more than the verses of other poets. *Bac.*
- SLIDEN*, *n. f.* [from *slide*.] He who slides.
SLIDEN, *adv.* [*sliden*, Dutch.]
1. Small; worthless; inconsiderable.
Is Caesar with Antonius priz'd to *slide*? *Shakespeare.*
Their arms, their arts, their manners I disclose,
Slide is the subject, but the praise not small,
If heav'n assist, and Phœbus hear my call. *Dryden.*
Slide is the subject, but not so the praise;
If the inspires, and he approve my lays. *Pope.*
2. Not important; not cogent; weak.
Some firmly embrace doctrines upon *slide* grounds, some
upon no grounds, and some contrary to appearance. *Lact.*
3. Negligent; not vehement; not done with effect.
The shaking of the head is a gesture of *slide* refusal. *Bacon.*
He in contempt
At one *slide* bound high overleap'd all bound. *Milton.*
4. Foolish; weak of mind.
No beast ever was so *slide*
For man, as for his God, to fight. *Hadibras.*
5. Not strong; thin; as a *slide* silk.
SLIGHT, *n. f.* [from the adjective.]
1. Neglect; contempt; act of scorn.
People in misfortune contrive unavoidable accidents into
slides or neglects. *Clarissa.*
2. Artifice; cunning practice. See *SLEIGHT*.
As boisterous a thing as force is, it rarely achieves any
thing but under the conduct of fraud. *Slight* of hand has
done that, which force of hand could never do. *Saul.*
After Nic had bamboozled John a while, what with *slide*
of hand, and taking from his own score, and adding to John's,
Nic brought the balance to his own side. *Arbuthnot.*
- TO SLIGHT*, *v. a.* [from the adjective.]
1. To neglect; to disregard.
Beware lest they transgress and *slide* that sole command.
Milton.
You cannot expect your son should have any regard for
one whom he sees you *slide*. *Lact.*
2. To throw carelessly, unless in this passage to *slide* be the
same with to *slide*.
The rogues *slighted* me into the river, with as little
remorse as they would have drowned puppies. *Shakespeare.*
3. [*Slighten*, Dutch.] To overthrow; to demolish. *Junius,*
Skinner, and *Answard*.
4. To *slide* over. To treat or perform carelessly.
These men, when they have promised great matters, and
failed most shamefully, if they have the perfection of bold-
ness, will but *slide* it over, and no more ado. *Bacon's Essays.*
5. Were themes that ought not to be *slighted* over. *Dryden.*
- SLIGHTER*, *n. f.* [from *slide*.] One who disregards.
SLIGHTINGLY, *adv.* [from *slighting*.] Without reverence;
with contempt.
If my sceptic speaks *slightingly* of the opinions he opposes,
I have done no more than became the part. *Boyle.*
- SLIGHTLY*, *adv.* [from *slide*.]
1. Negligently; without regard.
Words, both because they are common, and do not so
strongly move the fancy of man, are for the most part but
slightly heard. *Hooker.*
2. Leave nothing fitting for the purpose
Untouch'd, or *slightly* handled in discourse. *Shakespeare.*
You were to blame
To part so *slightly* with your wife's first gift. *Shakespeare.*
The letter-writer diffembles his knowledge of this restriction,
and contents himself *slightly* to mention it towards the close of
his pamphlet. *Atterbury.*
3. Scornfully; contemptuously.
Long had the Gallick monarch uncontroul'd,
Enlarg'd his borders, and of human force
Opponent *slightly* thought. *Philips.*
4. Weakly; without force.
Scorn not the frail gates of hell too *slightly* barr'd. *Milton.*
5. Without worth.
SLIGHTNESS, *n. f.* [from *slide*.]
1. Weakness; want of strength.
2. Negligence; want of attention; want of vehemence.
Where gravity, title, wisdom,
Cannot conclude but by the yea and no
Of gen'ral ignorance, it must omit
Real necessities, and give way the while
To unstable *slightness*. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
What strong cries must they be that shall drown to loud a
clamour of impieties? and how does it reproach the *slighting*
of our sleepy heartless address? *Dewey of Piety.*
- SLIGHT*, *adv.* [from *slide*.] Cunningly; with cunning secrecy;
with subtle covertness.

- Were there a serpent seen with forked tongue,
That *slide* towards your majesty,
It were but necessary you were wak'd. *Shakespeare.*
He, closely false and *slide* wife,
Cast how he might annoy them most from far. *Fairfax.*
Satan, like a cunning pick-lock, *slide* robs us of our grand
treasure. *Dewey of Piety.*
- With this he did a herd of goats controul;
Which by the way he met, and *slide* stole:
Clad like a country swain. *Dryden.*
- May hypocrites,
That *slide* speak one thing, another think,
Hateful as hell, pleas'd with the relish weak,
Drink on unwarranted, till by enchanting cups
Infatuate, they their wily thoughts disclose,
And through intemperance grow a while sincere. *Philips.*
- SLIM*, *adv.* [A cant word as it seems, and therefore not to be
used.] Slender; thin of shape.
A thin *slim*-gutt'd fox made a hard shift to wriggle his body
into a henroost; and when he had stuf'd his guts well, squeezed
hard to get out again; but the hole was too little. *L'Estr.*
I was jogg'd on the elbow by a *slim* young girl of seven-
teen. *Addison.*
- SLIME*, *n. f.* [Saxon; *slign*, Dutch.] Viscous mire; any
glutinous substance.
The higher Nilus swells
The more it promises: as it ebbs, the seedman
Upon the *slime* and ooze scatters his grain. *Shakespeare.*
Brick for stone, and *slime* for mortar. *Gen.*
The vale of Siddim was full of *slime*-pits. *Gen. xiv. 10.*
God, out of his goodness, causing the wind to blow,
to dry up the abundant *slime* and mud of the earth, and make
the land more firm, and to cleanse the air of thick vapours
and unwholesome mists. *Raleigh.*
Some plants grow upon the top of the sea, from some
cretion of *slime* where the sun beateth hot, and the sea fir-
reth little. *Bacon's Natural History.*
And with Asphaltick *slime*, broad as the gate,
Deep to the roots of hell, the gather'd beach
They fasten'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
Now dragon grown; larger than whom the fun
Engender'd in the Pythian vale on *slime*.
Huge Python! *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
O foul descent! I'm now constrain'd
Into a beast, to mix with bestial *slime*,
This essence to incarnate and imbrute.
SLIMNESS, *n. f.* [from *slimy*.] Viscosity; glutinous mat-
ter.
By a weak fermentation a pendulous *slimness* is produced,
which answers a pituitous state. *Floyer.*
- SLIMY*, *adj.* [from *slime*.]
1. Overpread with *slime*.
My bended hook shall pierce
Their *slimy* jaws; and, as I draw them up,
I'll think them every one an Antony. *Shakespeare.*
Some lay in dead men's skulls; and in those holes,
Where eyes did once inhabit, there were crept,
As 'twere in scorn of eyes, reflecting gems,
That would the *slimy* bottom of the deep,
And mock'd the dead bones that lay scatter'd by. *Shak.*
They have cobwebs about them, which is a sign of a *slimy*
dryness. *Bacon.*
- The rest are all by bad example led,
And in their father's *slimy* track they tread. *Dryden.*
Eels for want of exercise, are fat and *slimy*.
Shoals of slow house-bearing do snails creep
O'er the ripe fruitage, paring *slimy* tracks
In the sleek rind. *Philips.*
- The swallow sweeps
The *slimy* pool to build his hanging house. *Thomson.*
2. Viscous; glutinous.
Then both from out hell-gates, into the waste,
Wide anarchy of chaos, damp and dark,
Hovering upon the waters, what they met
Solid or *slimy*, as in raging sea,
Toft up and down, together crowded drove. *Milton.*
A *slimy* juice by false conception bred. *Dryden.*
The astrological undertakers would raise men like vege-
tables, out of some fat and *slimy* soil, well digested by the
kindly heat of the sun, and impregnated with the influence
of the stars. *Bentley.*
- SLIMNESS*, *n. f.* [from *slimy*.] Designing artifice.
By an excellent faculty in mimicry, my correspondent can
assume my air, and give my taciturnity a *slimness*, which di-
verts more than any thing I could say. *Addison.*
- SLING*, *n. f.* [Saxon; *slingen*, Dutch.]
1. A missile weapon made by a strap and two strings; the
stone is lodged in the strap, and thrown by loosing one of
the strings.
The arrow cannot make him see: *slings* stones are turned
with him into stubble. *Job xli. 28.*
24 H Dreads